UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/523,365	02/07/2005	ScongSoo Kim	Q85867	1323

23373   7590   03/21/2007
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
SUITE 800
WASHINGTON, DC 20037

EXAMINER
KARIKARI, KWASI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/21/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/523,365	KIM ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kwasi Karikari	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>19 December 2006</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. .2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-37</u> is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>38-43 (canceled)</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-37</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed. To

aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence

regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 2617.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments filed 12/19/2006 have been fully considered but

they are not persuasive.

        In the remarks, the Applicant argues that the combination of Hanninen and

Boling fails to teaches "controlling an emergency mode process so that only a

call connection request to the emergency management is permitted", as recited

in claim 1. However, the examiner disagrees with such assertion. Boling teaches

that the emergency phone 10 is strictly limited to emergency use only

(see Par. 0034). Boling also discusses an emergency call from phone 10 to the

emergency service and an establishment of a call connection between the phone

10 and the emergency service (see Par. 0069; in other words, there is no other

communication between the phone 10 and any other entity in the system except

the emergency service, which therefore reads on "only a call connection request

to the emergency management is permitted").

        Further more the Applicant argues that both Hanninen and Boling fails to

teach "controlling an emergency mode process so that a tapping mode for

precluding a receiving speech and transmitting only the sending speech upon the

call connection is automatically performed" as recited in claim 1. At instance the

Examiner has noticed that such recited claimed language "controlling an

emergency mode process so that a tapping mode for precluding a receiving

speech and transmitting only the sending speech upon the call connection is

automatically performed" is not recited in claim 1. Although the claims are

interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not

read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057

(Fed. Cir. 1993).

With regard to claim 17, the Applicant's remarks fail to specifically state a

particular claimed limitations that Hanninen and Boling fail to teach, rather than

stating "neither Hanninen et al. nor Boling et al. teaches or suggest the features

described in claim 17 (see Page 25). The Examiner however, disagrees with

such broad assertion, therefore the rejection of claim 17 is maintained.

In view of the above remarks, the rejections using Hanninen and Boling

are proper and maintained as set forth below. These rejections are made FINAL.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as

being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject

matter which applicant regards as the invention. In claim 1, the Applicant recites

the limitations "the sending speech", however, there are insufficient prior

antecedent basis for these limitations in the claims. For examination purposes,

the examiner will treat the rejected claimed limitations in light of applicant's

specification. Appropriate corrections are required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.　　　The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5,11,12,17-27 and 30 are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Hanninen et al., (U.S 20040203842 A1), (hereinafter

Hanninen) in view of Boling et al., (U.S 20060003809 A1), (hereinafter

Boling).

Regarding **claims 1 and 17,** Hanninen discloses a system/method for providing

emergency relief location information using a mobile communication network

(see Figs. 1 and 2), comprising:

　　　a mobile communication terminal for a relief requester having an

emergency key for requesting a relief (mobile terminal 120 has a "panic button"

for emergency phone calls, see Par. [0029]); a storage means for storing and

previously stored emergency contact information for an emergency contact in an

emergency mode (transmitting data to presently used emergency telephone

calls, see Par. [0029])

an emergency contact information to be transmitted to an emergency

management system(150) of an emergency contact point (220) connected

thereto (mobile terminal 120 can store a specified data; and uses a 911 phone

number to transmit the stored data to server 150 via a base station 130; and to a

suitable authority such the Police 220, see Pars [0028-32] and Figs. 1 and 2);

and

a control means for allowing a relief requester to access the emergency

management system (user of the mobile terminal of the mobile terminal accesses

the server 150, see Par. [0028]) of the emergency contact point through the

emergency key and then to transmit emergency contact information stored at the

storage means (data is automatically transmitted to 911 emergency service

presently used for emergency mode, see Par. [0029]), and

a tapping mode for precluding a receiving speech and transmitting only

the sending speech upon the call connection is automatically performed

(recorded image data is transmitted to server 150 via the base station 130, for

subsequent use by the Police 220, see Pars. [0021,0029-33] and Fig. 2); and

the emergency management system (server 150 in conjunction with the

Police 220, see Fig. 2) of the emergency contact point having an emergency

information management server that finds a location of the mobile

communication terminal for the relief requester according to emergency contact

information (mobile terminal receives location information from the GPS system,

see Pars. [0020]; and 911 service for emergency call, see Par. [0029]; and

telephone numbers and cellular system identification (SID) are obvious feature of

a mobile terminal which are associated with "contact information" of the "mobile

communication terminal for the relief requester") from the mobile communication

terminal for the relief requester that is transferred through the mobile

communication network (the recorded criminal event, including location

information that are stored at server 150 are accessed by the Police 220, see

Pars. [0030-34]), and then transmits emergency contact information and location

information of the relief requester that are received from the mobile

communication terminal for the relief requester to a mobile communication

terminal of a relief personnel adjacent to the mobile communication terminal for

the relief requester (see Pars. [0029-34]); fails to teach and controlling an

emergency mode process so that only a call connection request to the

emergency management system is permitted.

However, Boling teaches a storage means for storing and previously

stored emergency contact information for an emergency contact in an emergency

mode (telephone numbers for selective emergency service response service are

stored in the automatic dialer, see Pars. [0047, 0045 and 0039]) and controlling

an emergency mode process so that only a call connection request to the

emergency management system is limitedly permitted (emergency phone is

strictly limited to emergency use only, see Par. [0034]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art

to combine the teaching of Boling with the system of Hanninen for the benefit of

achieving a system that include a mobile terminal that activates a flashing light
and an alarm the can scare off attackers or draw attention to an individual
requesting for an emergency assistance (see Boling, Par. [0039]).

Regarding **claims 2 and 18,** as recited in claims 1 and 17, Hanninen discloses
the mobile communication terminal/method (120); but fails to teach a control
mean of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester turns on the
power to control the emergency mode if the emergency key is depressed with the
power switch turned off.

However Boling teaches a 911 button (2a or 2b) that power up an
emergency phone and also completes an emergency call, by pressing the button
(see Pars. [0027,0067 and Figs. 7A and 7B]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to
combine the teaching of Boling with the system of Hanninen for the benefit of
achieving a system that include a mobile terminal that activates a flashing light
and an alarm the can scare off attackers or draw attention to an individual
requesting for an emergency assistance (see Boling, Par. [0039]).

Regarding **claims 3 and 20,** as recited in claims 1 and 17, the combination of
Hanninen and Boling do not specifically teach, wherein a control means of the
mobile communication terminal for the relief requester controls the mobile
communication terminal to operate in a non-sound/non-light mode in an
emergency mode. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention was made to have modified the mobile terminal to include a non-sound/non-light or vibration mode in an emergency mode, since it has held to be within the general skill of the art to select a known feature on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice [In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416].

Regarding **claim 4**, as recited in claim 1, Hanninen further discloses the system, wherein contact information of communication terminal relief requester is information on the relief requester representing personal information of the relief requester and short character information representing the emergency situation (see Par. [0024-26]).

Regarding **claim 5,** as recited in claim 1, Hanninen further discloses the system, wherein the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester further comprises a GPS receiving means for providing location information of the relief requester to the emergency management system (see Par. [0020]).

Regarding **claim 11**, as recited in claim 1 or 4, Hanninen further discloses the system, wherein emergency contact information stored at the storage means further contains information on locations where the relief requester frequently visits (see Par. 0032-33).

Regarding **claim 12,** as recited in claim 1, Hanninen further discloses the

system, wherein the emergency management system comprises:

a management computer terminal for displaying emergency contact

information and an emergency situation short message that are transmitted from

the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester (see Pars. [0029-33]),

a short message processing server for processing the short message

received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester, and

then displaying and storing the processed message at a database via the

management computer terminal and other display means [see Par. 0029-30],

a database for storing emergency contact information and the emergency

situation short message received from the mobile communication terminal for the

relief requester (see Pars. [0029]), a location retrieval server for retrieving the

location of the relief requester depending on location information included in

emergency contact information received from the mobile communication terminal

for the relief requester (see Pars. [0025 and 0029]), and location information of

the relief personnel, according to the request by the emergency information

management server, and a database for storing map information, character

information on the topographic features, and location information of the relief

personnel (see Pars. [0029-33]).

Regarding **claim 19,** as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses the

method, wherein the process of transmitting emergency contact information of

the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester further includes a

process of transmitting surrounding situation where the relief requester is placed

to the emergency management system as a sound signal after being switched to

a tapping mode (see Pars. [0029-32]).

Regarding **claim 21,** as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses the

method, wherein in the relief personnel search process, at least two relief

personnel near the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester are

searched and then selected (see Pars. [030-32]).

Regarding **claim 22,** as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses that the

method further comprising:

a call connection request admission deciding process by the mobile

communication terminal for the relief requester, for determining whether a call

connection request made in a state where the emergency mode is performed is

the call connection request of the stored emergency contact point (see Pars.

[0029-31]); and

a tapping mode execution process by the mobile communication terminal

for the relief requester for not allowing the call connection if the counterpart who

made the call connection is not the stored emergency contact point, and allowing

the call connection to the tapping mode if the counterpart who made the call

connection is the stored emergency contact point (see Pars. [0029-34]).

Regarding **claim 23,** as recited in claim 17 or 22, Hanninen further discloses that

the method further comprising;

a tapping sound storage process by the emergency management system,

for storing a tapping sound provided from the mobile communication terminal for

the relief requester connected thereto when the tapping mode is executed in the

mobile communication terminal for the relief requester; and a tapping sound

transfer process for transmitting the tapping sound provided from the mobile

communication terminal for the relief requester to a mobile communication

terminal of a corresponding relief personnel (see Par. [0029-34]).

Regarding **claim 24,** as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses that the

method further comprising; a release request process of the emergency mode by

the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester, for performing a

release request of the emergency mode in a state where the terminal is

connected to the emergency management system; and a process of receiving

the release request signal of the emergency mode from the mobile

communication terminal for the relief requester and then notifying the release of

the emergency mode to the mobile communication terminal for the relief

personnel (see Par. [0029-34]).

Regarding **claim 25,** as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses that the

method further comprising a process for periodically storing location information

from the mobile communication terminal of herein the relief personnel, and

wherein location information of the stored relief personnel is information of the

relief personnel that is periodically updated (see Par. [0029-34]).

Regarding **claim 26,** as recited in claim 25, Hanninen further discloses the

method, wherein location information received from the mobile communication

terminal for the relief personnel is information generated from GPS receiving

information (see Par. [0020]).

Regarding **claim 27,** as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses the

method, wherein location information of the relief requester that is transmitted the

mobile communication terminal for the relief requester to the emergency

management system, is information generated from GPS receiving information

(see Pars. [0020 and 0029-34]).

Regarding **claim 30,** as recited in claim 17, Hanninen further discloses the

method, wherein in the process of commanding the relief personnel of the

emergency management system, if whether the beacon signal has been received

from the beacon is sensed, the location of the mobile communication terminal of

the relief request where the beacon signals are generated from corresponding

beacons is detected, and the detected location information is then transmitted to

the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel (see Pars. [0020 and

0029-34]).

5.   **Claims 6-10, 28 and 29 are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Hanninen in view of Boling and further in view of Grimes

(U.S 5,479,482), (hereinafter Grimes).

Regarding **claim 6**, as recited in claim 1, the combination of Hanninen and Boling

fails to disclose the system, wherein the mobile communication terminal for the

relief personnel further comprises a GPS receiving means for providing location

information of the relief personnel.

However Grimes teaches the system, wherein the mobile communication

terminal for the relief personnel further comprises a GPS receiving means for

providing location information of the relief personnel (see col. 5, line 54- col. 6,

line 15).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art

to combine the teaching of Grimes with the system of Hanninen and Boling for

the benefit of achieving a system that include GPS computer works in

conjunction with a agent to provide emergency assistance (see Grimes, col. 5,

line 31- col. 6, line 15).

Regarding **claim 7,** as recited in claim 6, Grimes further discloses the system,

wherein the GPS receiving means of the mobile communication terminal for the

relief personnel includes a means for calculating a distance and direction from

the relief requester by comparing its location information with location information

of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester, and displaying a

location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester

and a location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief

personnel together (see col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art

to combine the teaching of Grimes with the system of Hanninen and Boling for

the benefit of achieving a system that include GPS computer works in

conjunction with a agent to provide emergency assistance (see Grimes, col. 5,

line 31- col. 6, line 15).

Regarding **claim 8,** as recited in claim 5 to 7, Hanninen discloses the system,

wherein the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester provides

location information to the emergency management system; using the GPS

receiving means in a state where artificial satellite information used for location

detection is added to location information (see Par. [0020 and 0030-32]), the

emergency management system transmits location information of the mobile

communication terminal for the relief requester that is provided to the mobile

communication terminal for the relief personnel in a state where artificial satellite

information is included in location information (see Par. [0020 and 0030-32]); but

the combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to teach the GPS receiving means

of the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel detects the location

from the artificial satellite same to the artificial satellite used for location detection

in the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester according to

received artificial satellite information, and then detect the location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel.

However, Grimes teaches GPS receiving means of the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel detects the location from the artificial satellite same to the artificial satellite used for location detection in the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester according to received artificial satellite information, and then detect the location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel (see col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Grimes with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving a system that include GPS computer works in conjunction with a agent to provide emergency assistance (see Grimes, col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

Regarding **claim 9**, as recited in claim 1 or 7, Hanninen further discloses wherein the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester further includes a beacon signal generator for generating a beacon signal (data) when the emergency key is selected, and the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel further includes a beacon signal receiver for receiving the beacon signal and informing its results (see Par. 0024; whereby the data is been associated with the "beacon signal").

Regarding **claim 10**, as recited in claim 9, Hanninen further discloses, wherein

the system further comprising a plurality of beacons whose locations are

identified, and if the output for the input of the beacon signal generated in the

mobile communication terminal for the relief requester is sensed from the beacon

near the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester operating in the

emergency mode, the emergency management system detects the locations of

the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester from respective

beacons and then providing detected location information to the mobile

communication terminal for the relief personnel (see Pars. [0025 and 0029]).

Regarding **claim 28**, as recited in claim 17 or 26, the combination of Hanninen

and Boling fails to disclose that the method further comprising a location

detection process of the relief requester by the mobile communication terminal

for the relief personnel for displaying its detected location coordinate along with a

location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester

received from the emergency management system, so that the mobile

communication terminal of a corresponding relief requester can be traced using

these coordinates.

However, Grime teaches a location detection process of the relief

requester by the mobile communication terminal for the relief personnel for

displaying its detected location coordinate along with a location coordinate of the

mobile communication terminal for the relief requester received from the

emergency management system, so that the mobile communication terminal of a

corresponding relief requester can be traced using these coordinates (see col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Grimes with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving a system that include GPS computer works in conjunction with a agent to provide emergency assistance (see Grimes, col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

Regarding **claim 29,** as recited in claim 26 or 27, the combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to disclose the method, wherein in the process of transmitting emergency contact information, information on the artificial satellites used to detect the location of location information is further contained, the location of its own GPS is newly detected according to information on the artificial satellites received from the emergency management system, and its detected location coordinate is then displayed along with the location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester

However, Grime teaches the process of transmitting emergency contact information, information on the artificial satellites used to detect the location of location information is further contained, the location of its own GPS is newly detected according to information on the artificial satellites received from the emergency management system, and its detected location coordinate is then displayed along with the location coordinate of the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester (see col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Grimes with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving a system that include GPS computer works in conjunction with a agent to provide emergency assistance (see Grimes, col. 5, line 31- col. 6, line 15).

6.   **Claims 13-16 and 31-37 are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanninen in view of Boling and further in view Muranaga (U.S 20020034960 A1), (hereinafter Muranaga).**

Regarding **claim 13,** as recited in claim 1 or 12, the combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to disclose the system, wherein the emergency management system further comprises a database for storing financial information every person, if emergency contact information is received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester, the emergency management system performs an emergency financial transaction authentication process for finding financial information of the relief requester from individual financial information and then transmitting financial information of the relief requester to the value added network server to stop a financial transaction for the relief requester, and the emergency management system further comprises: a value added network server for connecting the relief requester depending on information on the financial transaction received from the emergency

management system and a corresponding financial institute to determine

whether to stop the financial transaction for the relief requester, according to the

request of the emergency management system to stop the financial transaction

through the value added network and financial information of the relief requester,

and a financial institute system for stopping/restoring the transaction state for a

corresponding financial transaction of the relief requester using information from

the value added network.

However, Muranaga teaches the system, wherein the emergency

management system further comprises;

a database for storing financial information every person (see Par. [0067]),

if emergency contact information is received from the mobile communication

terminal for the relief requester, the emergency management system performs an

emergency financial transaction authentication process for finding financial

information of the relief requester from individual financial information and then

transmitting financial information of the relief requester to the value added

network server (access server connected to the public networks 21 and 31, see

Fig. 1) to stop a financial transaction for the relief requester (see Pars. 0001-6

and 0012-14), and the emergency management system further comprises:

a value added network server for connecting the relief requester

depending on information on the financial transaction received from the

emergency management system and a corresponding financial institute to

determine whether to stop the financial transaction for the relief requester,

according to the request of the emergency management system to stop the

financial transaction through the value added network and financial information of the relief requester, and a financial institute system (financial institutions 25 and 35, see Fig. 1) for stopping/restoring the transaction state for a corresponding financial transaction of the relief requester using information from the value added network (see Pars. [0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions (see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1]).

Regarding **claim 14,** as recited in claim 13, the combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to disclose the system, wherein the financial information every person stored in the database contains the name of a bank, an account number used in the bank, the name of a credit card company, the type of the credit card, the number of the credit card, and an account number of the stocks and bonds.

However, Muranaga teaches the system, wherein the financial information every person stored in the database contains the name of a bank, an account number used in the bank, the name of a credit card company, the type of the credit card, the number of the credit card, and an account number of the stocks and bonds (account information, see Pars. [0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions

(see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1]).

Regarding **claim 15,** as recited in claim 13, the combination of Hanninen and

Boling fails to disclose the system, wherein the financial institute system stops

the financial transaction for a corresponding relief requester if a request for

emergency authentication is received from the value added network server, and

allows a virtual transaction process same to the normal transaction to be

performed if a financial transaction for the relief requester is attempted (see Pars.

[0011-14]).

However, Muranaga teaches the system, wherein the financial information

every person stored in the database contains the name of a bank, an account

number used in the bank, the name of a credit card company, the type of the

credit card, the number of the credit card, and an account number of the stocks

and bonds (account information, see Pars. [0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to

combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for

the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions

(see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1]).

Regarding **claims 16 and 36,** as recited in claims 15 and 34, the combination of

Hanninen and Boling specifically fails to disclose the system, wherein the

financial institute system generates an error message to a corresponding

transaction if a direct financial transaction for the relief requester such as a

withdrawal of cash is made.

However, Muranaga teaches an alarm and identification of system at the

financial institutions (see Pars. [0079 and 0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to

combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for

the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions

(see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1]).

Regarding **claim 31,** as recited in claim 17, the combination of Hanninen and

Boling disclose all the claimed limitation; but fails to teach that the relief requester

representing personal information of the relief requester and a short message

that is previously written by the relief requester.

However, Muranaga teaches that the relief requester representing

personal information of the relief requester and a short message that is

previously written by the relief requester (see Par. [0072]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to

combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for

the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions

(see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1]).

Regarding **claim 32,** as recited in claim 31, Hanninen further discloses the

method, wherein emergency contact information further contains location

information that is registered in advance by a user (see Par. [0029-31]).

Regarding **claim 33,** as recited in claim 22, Muranaga discloses the method

wherein in the process of determining the location of the relief requester of the

emergency management system, generated location information of the relief

requester contains a map data of a graphic form representing a current location

of the mobile communication terminal for the relief request and a character data

describing the current location using a short sentence (see Par. [0072 and

0082]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to

combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for

the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions

(see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1]).

Regarding **claim 34,** as recited in any one of claims 17 to 22 or 24 to 27, the

combination of Hanninen and Boling fails to disclose that the method further

comprising: a stop request process of the emergency management system for

accessing the value added network server to transmit financial information on the

relief requester and then requesting the stop of the financial transaction for a

corresponding relief requester, if it is determined that emergency contact

information received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief

requester is a relief request depending on the emergency mode; an emergency authentication request process of the value added network server for making a corresponding financial institute request to perform the emergency authentication process depending on the emergency mode, according to financial information of the relief requester received from the emergency management system at the request of the emergency management system to stop the financial transaction; and a financial transaction stop process for stopping the financial transaction when the financial transaction for a corresponding relief requester is attempted according to the emergency authentication by the value added network server.

However, Muranaga teaches a stop request process of the emergency management system for accessing the value added network server to transmit financial information on the relief requester and then requesting the stop of the financial transaction for a corresponding relief requester, if it is determined that emergency contact information received from the mobile communication terminal for the relief requester is a relief request depending on the emergency mode (see Pars. 0001-6 and 0012-14);

an emergency authentication request process of the value added network server for making a corresponding financial institute request to perform the emergency authentication process depending on the emergency mode, according to financial information of the relief requester received from the emergency management system at the request of the emergency management system to stop the financial transaction; and

a financial transaction stop process for stopping the financial transaction

when the financial transaction for a corresponding relief requester is attempted

according to the emergency authentication by the value added network

server(see Pars. [0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to

combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for

the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions

(see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1]).

Regarding **claim 35,** as recited in claim 34, the combination of Hanninen and

Boling disclose all the claimed limitation; but fails to teach that the financial

transaction stop process of the financial institute, a virtual transaction process is

performed same to the normal financial transaction when the financial transaction

for the relief requester is attempted.

However, Muranaga teaches that the financial transaction stop process of

the financial institute, a virtual transaction process is performed same to the

normal financial transaction when the financial transaction for the relief requester

is attempted see Par. [0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art

to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for

the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions

(see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1]).

Regarding **claim 37,** as recited in as in any one of claim 34 to 36, the combination of Hannenin and Boling fails to disclose the method, wherein the financial transaction stop process of the financial institute further includes a process of transmitting the result of the financial transaction depending on the stop of the financial transaction to the emergency management system via the value added network server.

However, Muranaga teaches the method, wherein the financial transaction stop process of the financial institute further includes a process of transmitting the result of the financial transaction depending on the stop of the financial transaction to the emergency management system via the value added network server (see Par. [0011-14]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Muranaga with the system of Hanninen and Boling for the benefit of achieving an emergency system that includes financial institutions (see Muranaga, Pars. [0011-14]) and Fig. 1]).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Joong et al. (U.S 5,937,355) teaches emergency call handling in a cellular telecommunication system.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in
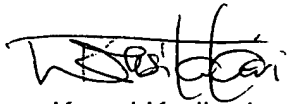
37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire .

THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is

filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory

action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory

period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory

action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Kwasi Karikari whose telephone number is

571-272-8566. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8 am - 4pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on 571-272-4090. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned is 571-273-8566.Information regarding the status of an application may

be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system.

Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private

PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available

through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see

http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private

PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197

(toll-free).

Kwasi Karikari
Patent Examiner.
03/09/2007

JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER